

AN
ACCOUNT
OF THE
Province
OF
CAROLINA
IN
AMERICA.

TOGETHER WITH
An Abstract of the PATENT,
and several other Necessary and Useful Particulars, to such as have thoughts of Transporting themselves thither.

Published for their Information.

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AN
ACCOUNT
OF THE
PROGRESS
OF
CAROLINA
IN
AMERICA

TOGETHER WITH
An Abstract of the PATENT
and several other Manuscripts
relating to the History and
Geography of the State
Compiled by J. M. Smith

Printed by G. W. Wood, at the
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N. 3rd St. Phila. 1841

To the Right Honourable *William*
Earl of *Craven* Pallatine, and the
rest of the true and absolute
Lords and Proprietors of the
Province of *CAROLINA*.

May it please your Lordships,

Finding by my Conversation with People who
have an Inclination to try their Fortunes in A-
merica, that your Province of Carolina had
not its due valuation for want of being made known to
the World, and not bearing of any that had underta-
ken it, I looked upon it as a Duty incumbent upon me,
who have had the Honour to be your Secretary in your
Carolina-Affairs now four years, to Publish the en-
suing Treatise; whereby is made known the Great-
ness of your Sovereigns Gift to your Selves, and to
the World the Greatness of your Trust and Favour
with Him; and to those that have a desire of settling
there, to what kind of Countrey and Climate they
Transport Themselves: Wherein I have most strictly
kept to the Rules of Truth, there not being any thing
that I have written in Commendation of your Pro-
vince, which I cannot prove by Letters from thence
now in my possession, and by Living Witnesses now in
England.

I should not have been thus presumptuous to adventure upon this Work, and to have crav'd for it your Lordships Patronage, had not the Employment I have under you (which hath given me frequent Opportunities of discovering the Humanity and Softness with which you Treat all Those who apply to you, your constant Endeavours for the Good of all those who come under your Government in Carolina, and the great care you have taken by your admirable Constitution of Government. which you have there settled, for the lasting security, peace and well being of all the Inhabitants of your Province) induc'd me to believe that the same goodness with which you treat others, will be extended to me, and that you will pardon my present presumption, and all the other Imperfections of,

May it please your Lordships,

Your Lordships most Faithful and
Obliged, Humble Servant.

SAMUEL WILSON.

A.N.

(5)
AN
ACCOUNT
OF THE
Province
OF
CAROLINA
IN
AMERICA.

CAROLINA, is that part of *Florida*, which lies between *twenty nine* and *thirty six* Degrees, and *thirty Minutes* of *Northern Latitude*: On the *East* it is washed with the *Atlantick Ocean*, and is bounded on the *West* by *Mare Pacificum* (or the *South Sea*) and within these bounds is contained the most healthy Fertile and pleasant part of *Florida*, which is so much commended by the *Spanish Authors*.

This *Province of Carolina*, was in the Year 1663. Granted by *Letters Patents* in Propriety of his most Gracious Majesty, unto the Right Honourable Ed.

WARD.

ward Earl of Clarendon, George Duke of Albemarle, William Earl of Craven, John Lord Berkely, Anthony Lord Ashly, now Earl of Shaftsbury, Sir George Carteret, and Sir John Colleton, Knights and Barrenets, Sir William Berkeley Knight, by which Letters Patents the Laws of England are to be of force in Carolina: but the Lords Proprietors have power with the consent of the Inhabitants to make By-Laws for the better Government of the said Province: So that no Money can be raised or Law made, without the consent of the Inhabitants or their Representatives. They have also power to appoint and impower Governours, and other Magistrates to Grant Liberty of Conscience, make Constitutions, &c. With many other great Priviledges, as by the said Letters Patents will more largely appear. And the said Lords Proprietors have there settled a Constitution of Government, whereby is granted Liberty of Conscience, and wherein all possible care is taken for the equal Administration of Justice, and for the lasting Security of the Inhabitants both in their Persons and Estates.

By the care and endeavours of the said Lords Proprietors, and at their very great charge, two Colonys have been settled in this Province, the one at Albemarle in the most Northerly part, the other at Ashly River, which is in the Latitude of thirty two Degrees odd Minutes.

Albemarle bordering upon Virginia, and only exceeding it in Health, Fertility, and Mildness of the Winter, is in the Growths, Productions, and other things much of the same nature with it: Wherefore I shall not trouble the Reader with a perticular Description of that part; but apply my self principally

to discourse of the Collony at *Asbly-River*, which being many Degrees more Southward than *Virginia*, differs much from it in the Nature of its Clymate and Productions.

Asbly-River was first settled in *April 1670*; the Lords Proprietors having at their sole charge, set out three Vessels, with a considerable number of able Men; eighteen Moneths Victuals, with Cloths, Tools, Ammunition, and what else was thought necessary for a new Settlement, and continued at this charge to supply the Collony for divers years after, until the Inhabitants were able by their own Industry to live of themselves; in which condition they have been for divers years past, and are arrived to a very great Degree of Plenty of all sorts of Provisions. Infomuch, that most sorts are already cheaper there, than in any other of the English Collonys, and they are plentifully enough supplied with all things from *England* or other Parts.

Asbly-River, about seven Miles in from the Sea, divides it self into two Branches; the Southermost retaining the name of *Asbly-River*, the North Branch is called *Cooper-River*. In *May 1680* the Lords Proprietors sent their Orders to the Government there, appointing the Port-Town for these two Rivers to be Built on the Poynt of Land that divides them, and to be called *Charles Town*, since which time about an hundred Houses are there Built, and more are Building daily by the Persons of all sorts that come there to Inhabit, from the more Northern English Collonys, and the Sugar Islands, *England* and *Ireland*; and many Persons who went to *Carolina* Servants, being Industrious since they came out of their times with their Masters, at whose charge they were Transpor-

Transported, have gotten good Stocks of Cattle, and Servants of their own; have here also Built Houses, and exercise their Trades: And many that went thither in that condition, are now worth several Hundreds of Pounds, and live in a very plentiful condition, and their Estates still encreasing. And Land is become of that value near the Town, that it is sold for twenty Shillings *per Acre*, though pillaged of all its valuable Timber, and not cleared of the rest, and Land that is clear'd and fitted for Planting, and Fenced, is let for ten Shillings *per annum* the Acre, though twenty miles distant from the Town, and six men will in six weeks time, Fall, Clear, Fence in, and fit for Planting, six Acres of Land.

At this Town, in *November, 1680.* There Rode at one time sixteen Sail of Vessels (some of which were upwards of 200 Tuns) that came from divers parts of the Kings Dominions to trade there, which great concourse of shipping, will undoubtedly in a short time make it a considerable Town.

The *Eastern Shore of America*, whether it be by reason of its having the great Body of the Continent to the Westward of it, and by consequence the Northwest-Wind (which Flows contrary to the Sun) the Freezing-Wind, as the North-East is in *Europe*, or that the Frozen Lakes which Lye-in, beyond *Canada*, and lye *North* and *West* from the Shore, Impregnate the Freezing Wind with more chill and congealing qualities, or that the uncultivated Earth, covered for the most part with large shading Trees, breathes forth more nitrous Vapours, than that which is cultivated; or all these Reasons together, it is certainly much more cold than any part of *Europe*, in the same Degree of Latitude of thirty nine and forty; and

and more *North*; though above six hundred Miles nearer the Sun than *England*; is notwithstanding, many Degrees colder in the Winter.

The Author having been informed by those that say they have seen it, that in those Parts it Freezeth above six Inches thick in a Night, and great Navigable Rivers are Frozen over in the same space of time; and the Country about *Asby-River*, though within nine Degrees of the *Tropick*, hath seldom any Winter that doth not produce some Ice, though I cannot yet learn that any hath been seen on Rivers or Ponds, above a quarter of an Inch thick, which vanisheth as soon as the Sun is an hour or two high, and when the Wind is not at *North-west*, the weather is very mild. So that the *December* and *January* of *Asby-River*, I suppose to be of the same Temperature with the latter end of *March*, and beginning of *April* in *England*, this small Winter causeth a fall of the Leaf, and adapts the Country to the production of all the Grains and Fruits of *England*, as well as those that require more Sun; insomuch, that at *Asby-River*, the Apple, the Pear, the Plum, the Quince, Apricock, Peach, Medlar, Walnut, Mulberry, and Chesnut, thrive very well in the same Garden, together with the Orange, the Lemon, the Olive, the Pomgranate, the Fig and Almond; nor is the Winter here Cloudy, Overcast, or Foggy, but it hath been observed that from the twentieth of *August* to the tenth of *March*, including all the Winter Months, there have been but eight overcast days, and though Rains fall pretty often in the Winter, it is most commonly in quick Showers, which when past, the Sun shines out clear again.

The Summer is not near so hot as in *Virginia*, or the other Northern American English Collonys, which may hardly gain belief with those that have not considered the reason; which is its neerness to the *Tropicks*, which makes it in a greater measure than those parts more Northward partake of those Breezes, which almost constantly rise about eight or nine of the Clock, within the *Tropicks*, and blow fresh from the *East* till about four in the Afternoon; and a little after the Sea-breeze dys away, there rises a North-wind, which blowing all night, keeps it fresh and cool. In short, I take *Carolina* to be much of the same nature with those delicious Countries about *Aleppo*, *Anrioch*, and *Smyrna*: but hath the advantage of being under an equal English Government.

Such, who in this Country have seated themselves near great Marshes, are subject to Agues, as those are who are so seated in *England*: but such who are planted more remote from Marshes or standing Waters, are exceeding healthy; infomuch, that out of a Family consisting of never less than twelve Persons, not one hath died since their first Arrival there, which is nine years: but what is more, not one hath been sick in all that time; nor is there one of the Masters of Families that went over in the first Vessels, dead of sickness in *Carolina*, except one, who was seventy and five years of Age before he came there; though the number of those Masters of Families be pretty considerable: divers persons that went out of *England* Pitsical, and Consumptive, have recover'd, and others subject in *England* to frequent fits of the Stone, have been absolutely freed from them after they have been there a short time; nor is the

the Gout there yet known. The Ayr gives a strong Appetite and quick Digestion, nor is it without suitable effects, men finding themselves apparently more lightsome, more prone, and more able to all Youthful Exercises, than in *England*, the Women are very Fruitful, and the Children have fresh Sanguine Complexions.

The Soyle is generally very fertile, but hath some sandy tracts so as to make an agreeable variety, but even this Land produceth good Corne and is excellent pasture; Wheat, *Rye*, *Barly*, *Oates*, and Peas, thrive exceedingly, and the ground yeilds in greater abundance than in *England*, *Turnips*, *Parsnips*, *Carrots*, *Potatoes*, and *Edoes*, a substantial wholesome nourishing Root growes well, and all excellent in their kindes they have near twenty sorts of Pulse that we have not in *England*, all of them very good food, insomuch that the *Englisb* Garden Bean is not regarded.

Near the Sea the Trees are not very large, they grow pritty neare together; farther up they are larger, and grow farther asunder, and are in most parts free from Underwood, so that you may see near half a mile amongst the bodyes of large tall timber trees, whose tops meeting make a very pleasing shade, yet hinders not grass, myrtle and other sweet scenting shrubs here and there from growing under them: Amongst these Groves of Timber Trees are here and there Savana's, (or grassy plains) of severall magnitudes clear of Trees, which hath occasion'd some that have seene them to compare *Carolina* to those pleasant Parks in *England*, that have abundance of tall Timber Trees unlop'd, here you may hunt the Hare, Fox, and Deere all day long in the shade, and freely

spur your horse through the *Woods* to follow the chase.

This Country hath the Oak, Ash, Elm, Poplar, Beech, and all the other sorts of usefull Timber that *England* hath, and divers sorts of lasting Timber that *England* hath not, as Cedar white and red, Cypress, Locust, Bay and Laurell Trees, equal to the biggest Oaks, large Mirtles, Hickery, black Walnut, and Pynes big enough to Mast the greatest Ships, and divers other sorts, which I cannot enumerate.

The woods abound with *Hares*, *Squirrels*, *Ratoons*, *Possums*, *Conyes* and *Deere*, which last are so plenty that an Indian hunter hath kill'd nine fatt Deere in a day all shott by himself; and all the considerable Planters have an Indian hunter which they hire for less than twenty shillings a year, and one hunter will very well find a Family of thirty people with as much Venison and Fowl, as they can well eat. Here are also in the woods great plenty of wilde *Turkeys*, *Partridges*, something smaller than those of *England*, but more delicate, *Turtle Doves*, *Paraquetos*, and *Pidgeons*: On the grassy plaines the whistling *Plover* and *Cranes* and divers sorts of Birds unknowne in *England*.

Carolina doth so abound in Rivers, that within fifty miles of the Sea you can hardly place your self seven miles from a Navigable River, and divers are navigable for good big Vessels above three hundred miles: The Rivers abound with variety of excellent Fish, and near the Sea with very good Oysters, in many of which are Pearl: the Author having seen Pearl that have been taken out of some of them, bigger than Rouncival Pease, and perfectly round. On the Rivers and brooks are all the winter moneths vast quantitys of *Swan*, wild *Geese*, *Duck*, *Widgeon*, *Teale*, *Curlen*, *Snype*, *Shell Drake*, and a certaine sort of black
Duck

Duck that is excellent meat, and staves there all the year.

Neat Cattle thrive and increase here exceedingly, there being perticular Planters that have already seven or eight hundred head, and will in a few years in all probability, have as many thousands, unless they sell some part; the Cattle are not subject to any Disease as yet perceiv'd, and are fat all the Year long without any Fother, the little Winter they have, not pinching them so as to be perceiv'd, which is a great advantage the Planters here have of the more Northern Plantations who are all forc'd to give their Cattle Fother, and must spend a great part of their Summers Labour in providing three or four Months Fother for their Cattle in the Winter, or else would have few of them alive in the Spring, which will keep them from ever having very great Heards, or be able to do much in Planting any Commodity for Forreign Markets; the providing Winter Food for their Cattle, taking up so much of their Summers Labour; So that many Judicious Persons think that *Carolina* will be able by Sea, to supply those Northern Collonys, with salted Beef for their Shipping, cheaper than they themselves with what is bred amongst them; for, considering that all the Woods in *Carolina* afford good Pasturage, and the small Rent that is paid to the *Lords Proprietors* for Land, an Ox is raised at almost as little expence in *Carolina*, as a Hen is in *England*. And it hath by experience been found that Beef will take salt at *Ashly-River* any Month in the Year, and save very well.

Ewes have most commonly two or three Lambs at a time; their Wool is a good Staple, and they thrive very

very well, but require a Shepherd to drive them to Feed, and to bring them home at night to preserve them from the Wolves.

Hogs increafe in *Carolina* abundantly, and in a manner without any charge or trouble to the Planter, only to make them Sheds, wherein they may be protected from the Sun and Rain, and Morning and Evening to give them a little Indian Corn, or the pickings and parings of *Potatoes*, *Turnips*, or other Roots, and at the same time blowing a Horn, or making any other constant noyse, to which being us'd, they will afterwards upon hearing it, repair home, the rest of their Food they get in the Woods, of Mafts, and Nuts of several sorts; and when those fail, they have Grasse and Roots enough, the ground being never frozen so hard as to keep them from Rooting, these conveniencies breeds them large, and in the Mast time they are very fat, all which makes the rearing them so easy, that there are many Planters that are single and have never a Servant, that have two or three hundred Hogs, of which they make great profit; *Barbados*, *Jamaica*, and *New-England*, affording a constant good price for their Pork; by which means they get wherewithal to build them more convenient Houses, and to purchase Servants, and *Negro-slaves*.

There have been imported into Carolina, about an hundred and fifty Mares, and some Horses from *New-York*, and *Road-Island*, which breeds well, and the Coalts they have are finer Lim'd and Headed than their Dams or Sires, which gives great hopes of an excellent breed of Horses, as soon as they have gotten good Stallions amongst them.

Negros

Negros, By reason of the mildness of the Winter thrive and stand much better, than in any of the more Northern Collonys, & require less clothes, which is a great charge sav'd.

With the Indians the *Englisb* have a perfect freindship, they being both usefull to one another. And care is taken by the *Lords Proprietors*, that no Injustice shall be done them; In order to which they have established a particular Court of Judicature, (compos'd of the soberest and most disinterested Inhabitants) to determine all differences that shall happen between the *Englisb* and any of the *Indians*, this they do upon a Christian and Moral Consideration; and not out of any apprehension of danger from them, for the *Indians* have been always so engaged in Wars one Town or Village against another (their Government being usually of no greater extent) that they have not suffered any increase of People, there having been several Nations in a manner quite extirpated by Wars amongst themselves since the *Englisb* settled at *Abby River*: This keeps them so thin of people, and so divided, that the *Englisb* have not the least apprehensions of danger from them; the *Englisb* being already too strong for all the *Indians* within five hundred Miles of them, if they were united, and this the *Indians* as well know, that they will never dare to break with the *Englisb*, or do an Injury to any particular person, for fear of having it reveng'd upon their whole Nation.

The *Lords Proprietors* do at present grant to all persons that come there to Inhabit as follows, viz. To each Master or Mistris of a Family fifty acres, and for every able son or man servant they shall carry or cause to be transported into *Carolina* fifty acres more, and the like for each Daughter or woman servant that

is.

is marriageable, and for each child, man or woman servant under sixteen years of age, forty acres, and fifty acres of Land to each servant when out of their time, this Land to be enjoy'd by them and their Heirs for ever, they paying a Penny an Acre Quit-rent to the Lords Proprietors, the Rent to commence in two years after their taking up their Land. But forasmuch as divers persons who are already Inhabitants of *Carolina*, and others that have Intentions to transport themselves into that *Province*, desire not to be cumber'd with paying of a Rent, and also to secure to themselves good large convenient tracts of Land, without being forc'd to bring thither a great number of servants at one time ; The *Lords Proprietors* have been Prevail'd upon, and have agreed to sell to those who have a mind to buy Land, after the rate of fifty pound for a Thousand Acres, reserving a Pepper-Corn *per annum* Rent when demanded.

The way of any ones taking up his Land, due to him either by carrying himself or servants into the Country, or by purchasing it of the *Lords Proprietors*, is after this manner : He first seeks out a place to his mind that is not already possessed by any other, then applies himself to the Governour and Proprietors Deputys, and shew what rights he hath to Land, either by Purchase or otherwise ; who thereupon issue out their Warrant to the Surveyor-General to measure him out a Plantation containing the number of acres due to him ; who making Certificate that he hath measur'd out so much Land and the Bounds, a Deed is prepar'd of course, which is signed by the Governour and the Lords Proprietors Deputys, and the *Proprietors* Seal affixed to it and Register'd, which is is a good Conveyance in Law of the Land therein mention'd to the party and his Heirs for ever.

I have here, as I take it, described a pleasant & fertile Country, abounding in health and pleasure, and with all things necessary for the sustenance of mankind, and wherein I think I have written nothing but truth, sure I am I have inserted no wilful falsehood: I have also told you how men are to have Land that go there to Inhabit. But a rational man will certainly inquire, When I have Land, what shall I doe with it? what Commodities shall I be able to produce that will yeild me money in other Countrys, that I may be enabled to buy *Negro* slaves (without which a Planter can never do any great matter) and purchase other things for my pleasure and convenience, that *Carolina* doth not produce? To this I answer, That besides the great profit that will be made by the vast herds of Cattle and Swine, the Country appears to be proper for the Commodities following. *viz.*

Wine. There are growing naturally in the Country five sorts of Grapes, three of which the French Vignaroons who are there, judge will make very good Wine, and some of the *Lords Proprietors* have taken care to send plants of the *Rhenish, Canary, Claret, Muscatt, Madera,* and *Spanish Grapes*, of all which divers Vinyards are planted; some wine was made this year that proved very good both in colour and taste, and an indifferent good quantity may be expected the next year: The Country hath gentle rising hills of fertile sand proper for Vines, and farther from the Sea, rock and gravel, on which very good grapes grow naturally, ripen well, and together, and very luscious in taste, insomuch as the French Protestants who are there, and skill'd in wine, do no way doubt of producing great quantities and very good.

Oyl: There are severall *Olive* trees growing, which were carried thither, some from *Portugal*, and some
C from *Bermudas*

mudas and flourish exceedingly, and the Inhabitants take great care to propagate more, so that in all probability it will be an excellent Oyl-Country.

Silk. There is in *Carolina* great plenty of *Mulberry* Trees, such as are by experience found to feed the Silk-worm very well, yea as well as the white *Mulberry*, but there is of that sort also, which are propagated with a great deal of ease, a stick new cut and thrust into the ground, seldom failing to grow, and so likewise if the Seed if them be sown.

Tobacco. *Tobacco* doth here grow very well, and is nearer to the nature of the *Spanish Tobacco* than that of *Virginia*.

Indigo. *Indigo* thrives well here, and very good hath been made.

Cotton. *Cotton* of the *Cyprus* and *Smyrna* sort will grow well, and good plenty of the Seed is sent thither.

Flax & Hemp Thrives exceedingly.

Good plenty of Pitch and Tar is there made, there being particular persons that have made above a thousand barrels.

Here is great plenty of Oake for Pipe staves, which are a good Commodity in the *Maderas*, *Canaryes*, *Barbados*, & the *Leeward Islands*.

Sumack. *Sumack* growes in great abundance naturally, so undoubtedly would *Wood*, *Madder* & *Sa-Flower*, if planted.

Drugs. *Fallop*, *Sassaparilla*, *Turmerick*, *Sassafras*, *Snake-root*, & divers others.

In short. This Country being of the same Clymate and Temperature of *Aleppo*, *Smyrna*, *Antioch*, *Judea*, and the Province of *Nanking*, the richest in *China*, will (I conceive) produce any thing which those Countrys do, were the Seeds brought into it.

The

The Tools that men who goe thither ought to take with them are these, *viz.* An Ax, a Bill, and a broad Hoe, & grabbing Hoe, for every man, and a cross cut Saw to every four men, a Whip-saw, a set of Wedges and Fraus and Betle-Rings to every family, and some Reaping Hooks and Sythes, as likewise Nails of all sorts, Hooks, Hinges, Bolts & Locks for their Houses.

The Merchandizes which sell best in *Carolina*, are Linnen and Woollen, and all other Stuffs to make clothes of, with Thread Sowing Silk, Buttons, Ribbons, Hats, Stockings, Shoes, &c. which they sell at very good rates, and for these goods any man may purchase the Provision he hath need of.

The Passage of a man or woman to *Carolina* is five Pound, Ships are going thither all times of the year. Some of the *Lords Proprietors*, or my self, will be every Tuesday at 11 of the clock at the *Carolina-Coffee-house* in *Burching-Lane* near the Royal Exchange, to inform all people what Ships are going, or any other thing whatsoever.

(22)

THE
HISTORY
OF
THE
CITY
OF
NEW
YORK
FROM
1624
TO
1898
BY
JOHN
B. HOGAN
AND
JAMES
M. SMITH
NEW
YORK
1898

An Abstract of the Pattent granted by the King, the 30th of June, in the 17th Year of his Reign, under the Broad Seal of England, unto *Edward* Earl of *Clarendon*, *George* Duke of *Albermarle*, *William* Earl of *Craven*, *John* Lord *Berkley*, *Anthony* Lord *Ashly*, *Sir George* *Carteret*, and *Sir John* *Colleton*, Knights and Barronets, and *Sir William* *Berkeley* Knight, their Heirs and Assigns.

Impri. **A**S a mark of our particular favour, we do give and Grant all that Province, Territory, or Tract of Land, lying within our Dominions of America; extending North, and Eastward as far as the North-end of *Caraliuck*-River, or inlet upon a streight Westerly Line to *Wyanoake*-Creek, which lies within or about the Degrees of 36 and 30 Minutes Northern Latitude, and so West in a direct line as far as the South-Seas, and South and Westward as far as the Degrees of 29 inclusive, Northern Latitude: And so West in a direct line as far as the South-Seas.

2. Also

2. Also all Ports, Harbours, Bays, Rivers, and Inlets belonging to the Province and Territory aforesaid.

3. All the Soil, Land, Field, Woods, Mountains, Ferns, Lakes, Rivers, Bays, and Inlets, within the limits before mentioned: with the Fishing of all sorts of Fish, together with the Royalty of the Sea upon that Coast: And all Mines, and Quarries of Gold, Silver, Gems, and Precious Stones, or any other thing whatsoever.

4. The Patronage and Advowsons of all Churches and Chappels, with License to build and found Churches, to exercise and enjoy as ample privileges, &c. as any Bishop of Durham, in our Kingdom of England.

5. We do by these presents constitute the aforesaid Persons, their Heirs and Assigns, the true and absolute Lords and Proprietors of the said Province, to be holden of Us, our Heirs and Successours, as of our Manor of East-Greenwich, in our County of Kent, in free and common Socage, and not in capite, nor by Knights service, paying yearly for the same the fourth part of all Gold and Silver-Var which shall from time to time be found, besides the yearly Rent of twenty Mark.

6. We do grant full power to the aforesaid Proprietors, to make several Counties, Baronies, and Collonies, within the said Province, with several and distinct Liberties, Priviledges, &c.

7. Also to make, ordain, and erect, and under their Seals to publish any Laws and Constitutions; by and with the advice, assent, and approbation of the freemen of the said Province, or
of

of the freemen of the County, Barony, or Collo-
ny, for which such Law or Constitution shall be
made, or of the greater part of them, or their De-
ligates: And likewise to erect any Courts of Ju-
dicature, and establish any Judges, Justices, Ma-
gistrates, or Officers, as well within the said Pro-
vince, as at Sea. Also to pardon, whether before
Judgment or after, all Crimes and Offences against
the said Law, and to do all and every other thing
which to the compleat establishment of Justice un-
to Courts, Sessions, and Forms of Judicature,
and manners of proceeding therein do belong, and
we do enjoyn it shall be absolute firm and avayle-
able in Law, and all the Leige People of Us,
our Heirs and Successors, within the said Pro-
vince, do observe and keep the same. Provided the
said Law be consonant to Reason, and as near
as may be conveniently agreeable to the Law
and Customs of this our Kingdom of England.

8. And because such Assemblies of freeholders
cannot be so suddainly called as occasion may re-
quire, we do grant to the Proprietors, their Heirs
and Assigns, by themselves or their Magistrates,
full power to ordain wholsome Orders and Ordi-
nances, within the Territory aforesaid; so as they
be reasonable and not repugnant or contrary, but
as near as may be agreeable to the Law of Eng-
land.

9. And to the end the said Province may be the
more happily increased by the multitude of people
resorting thither; we for Us, our Heirs and Suc-
cessors, do give and grant License to all the Leige
people of Us, our Heirs and Successors (except-
ing those who shall be specially forbidden) to
Tran-

Transport themselves and Families into the said Province, and there to settle themselves and Inhabit.

10. That the Subjects and Leige people of Us, our Heirs and Successors, Transported, or to be Transported into the said Province, or such as shall descend from them, be Demizens and Leiges of Us, &c.

11. Full liberty and license to lade and freight in any Ports whatsoever, of Us, &c and Goods not prohibited by the Laws of our Kingdoms: saving to Us, &c. the Customs and other Duties due for the said Goods.

12. Full liberty and license at any time from the Feast of Saint Michael the Arch-Angel, Anno. 1667. As well to import into any of our Dominions from the said Province of Carolina, these several Commodities, viz. Silk, Wines, Currants, Raylins, Capers, Wax, Almonds, Oyl and Olives, without paying any Custom, or other Duty for the same; and this to continue during the space of seven Years, to comence from and after the first Importation of four Tuns of any the said Goods, in any one Bottom or Vessel. As also to export and carry out of our Dominions into the said Province Custom-free, all sorts of Tools which shall be useful and necessary for the Planters there in the Improbements of the Premises.

13. full Power to Erect and Constitute Sea-ports, &c. for Lading and unlading of Goods, and likewise the Proprietors to have and enjoy the Customs and Subsidies in the Ports, &c. situate for Goods, &c. there Laded, or Unladed: The said Customs to be reasonably assessed by themselves, with the Consent of the free People there, or the greatest part of them.

14. full and absolute License, Power, and Authority, from time to time, forever, to Assign, Alien, Grant, Demise, or Enfeoff, the Premises of any part thereof, to be held by the said Person or Persons, their Heirs, &c. In Fee-simple, or Fee-tail, or for term of Life, or Lives, or Years of the said Proprietors, by such Rents, Services, and Customs, as shall seem fit unto them.

15. full Power and Authority to confer Honours, so as they be not such as are conferred upon any of the Subjects of England.

16. further, we do give and grant full Power to erect as many Forts, Fortresses, Castles, Cities, Boroughs, Towns, Villages, &c. and furnish with Ordnance and all other Weapons, Ammunition, &c. as shall be thought fit, with all the Liberties, &c. within any Corporations in England. Also to erect as many Markets and Fairs, as shall be thought necessary. And likewise to erect so many Mannors with such Feignories as to them shall seem meet. And in each Mannor to hold a Court-Baron with all things whatsoever therein to belonging And

to hold views of frankpledge and Court-Leets, to be holden by Stewards deputed by the Proprietors, or by the Lords of other Barons and Leetes.

17. To Levy, Muster, and Train, all sorts of Men. To pursue an Enemy as well by Sea as Land, even without the limits of the said Province, and them to put to death by the Law of War, and to do all other things which to the Captain General of an Army belongs.

18. We do grant unto the Proprietors and Inhabitants of the said Province, that the said Province and Inhabitants thereof shall not be held or reputed any part of any Colony in America, or elsewhere, nor be depending on their Government: but that they be subject immediately to our Crown of England. And that the Inhabitants of the said Province shall not be any ways liable to appear or answer to any matter whatsoever out of the Province aforesaid, except in our Realm of England, &c.

19. Our will and pleasure is, and we do give and grant unto the Proprietors, free License, Liberty, and Authority, to give and grant to such Persons as cannot in their private Opinions conform to the publick exercise of Religion, such Indulgences or Dispensations as they shall think fit.

20. And if it shall happen that any doubts or questions shall arise concerning the true sense and understanding of any Word, Clause, or Sentence, contained in this our present Charter. We will, ordain and command, that at all times

times, and in all things such Interpretation
 be made thereof, and allowed in all and ebe-
 ry of our Courts whatsoever, as Lawfully may
 be adjudged most advantageous and favoura-
 ble to the aforesaid Proprietors, their Heirs and
 Assigns.

In Witness whereof we have caused these our
 Letters to be made Patents, Witness our
 Self at *Westminster*, the thirtieth day of *June*,
 In the seventeenth Year of our Reign.

F I N I S,